He Said It Was Not a Party Measure, but & Business Proposition Intended to Prevent Money Panics-The Philip pines Tariff Reduction Bill Takes Its Place as the Order of Business-Omnibus Public Buiktings Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-When the Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day the conference report on the Presidential Probill was called up and discussed, but at 1 o'clock the Aldrich bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business. A parliamentary struggle for precedence between the advocates of these and other ensued, in the course of which Mr. Quay proposed a programme of successive votes on the Omnibus Statehood bill, the Aldrich bill, the Anarciry bill, the Philippine bill and the Pure Food bill. The hair (Mr. Perkins), ruled Mr. Quay's proposai out of order, and Mr. Aldrich then made this statement on his bill:

I desire, before this bill passes from coneration of the Senate, to say a few words in reply to criticisms passed upon it by Sen-ators on the other side. I was surprised by the vehement and zealous denunciation of national banks by the Senator from Alabama and the Senstor from Kentucky. It is an echo of the Den ocratic attacks in the days of the war. The national bank system is established firmly, not by the consent of the Democratic party, but in spite of all its attacks. It is established because the interests of the country demand it and no party

can change it.

Some Democratic Senators found fault with this bill and charged that it conferred newrights and privileges upon national banks.

I deny that in toto. There is not a word, not a syllable in the bill conferring any additional right or privilege on the national banks. On the contrary, certain restriction are imposed by the bill that do not now exist law. It relieves the country from the danger of inferference by one man with the finances and of causing a stringency that will injure all the industries of the country bill proposes a plan to relieve the country this particular. was approved by Republican and Demo

in this particular. This is no new policy, it was approved by Republican and Democratic Secretaries of the Treasury, including Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Carlisle.

We are following the same policy of the Government indorsed from the time of Washington to Roosevelt, including Andrew Jackson, who was mentioned by the Senator from Arkansas. There are two restrictive provisions in this bill which the Democrats are opposing. One of these is the placing of liens on the assets of the banks in which Government money is deposited, and the other is the collection of interest on the deposits. Both of these are objected to by the Democrats in this chamber. They are willing to give every privilege and immunity to national banks that they heretofore enjoyed, without any restrictions, but they are not willing to agree to the restrictions we now propose.

It is contended by the Senator from Colorado and others that there is a great surplus in the Treasury that will be turned over to the national banks. He confuses the surplus of revenues with the surplus in the Treasury and includes in his surplus the gold reserve of \$150,000,000. No condisiderable body of men in the United States can be found who will favor the reduction of the gold reserve. That is the rock and foundation of the gold standard. If there is anything which the American people have settled it is the question of the monetary standard, and you could not get half a dozen votes even in this chamber against reducing the gold reserve.

Mr. Aldrich gave the figures of the actual receipts and expenditures of the Government and the condition of the Treasury and continued:

There is no such surplus in the Treasury as

There is no such surplus in the Treasury as sclaimed. If the Senator from Colorado scorrect as to the expenditures expected to e made in carrying out the treaties with olombia and Cuba we may have a deficiency ustead of a surplus within the next fiscal ear.

Instead of a surplus within the next fiscal year.
Our first duty is to the Treasury. I hear the charges made that this is in the interests of the Britional banks, but I repeat what I said last night, that the only word from any nitional bank on the subject I have received was a letter against it. The banks of Chicago and other cittes are also objecting, on the ground that they cannot make a profit on Government money under the plan proposed. The nitional banks of the country have no right to say to us "you must defeat this bill imless you make it profitable to us to handle Government deposits." It is impossible, unless the Republican policy is changed, to locate these deposits largely. We have re-

proved recreant to its trust in managing the financial affairs of the country, and it will not be recreant now.

Our purpose in this bill is not to increase the deposits in National Banks. It is to give to the Treasury the control of customs receipts, the same as other revenues, and to turn them in times of stringency and stress, into the channels of trade promptly and effectually for the relief of that stringency. It is not the nurpose to turn all this money over to the national banks, but it is the purpose to take away from them the right to use Government money without paying for that use.

The bill includes other features, among them the authority to accept other securities than Government bonds for the deposit of public money. This provision is made for two reasons, one being that the high price of tiovernment bonds renders it impossible and impracticable to furnish them as security for these deposits, and the other reason is that in some parts of the country tovernment bonds are not readily obtainable, while first class local securities are at hand, which for the purposes of security are as good as any heads.

It is charged by some Democratic Senators that there is a proposed change of the status of the deposits in national banks.

It is charged by some Democratic Senators that there is a proposed change of the status of the deposits in national banks. Can any Senator, reading this bill, seriously contend that these deposits are on exactly the same footing as before—that they are payable on demand? The Secretary of the Treasury can call on the banks for this money at any time, and they are required to furnish to a such demand, exactly as under the present law. But if the bank fails to return the deposits, or if there is a deficiency in the sale of the securities, this bill gives an additional security which is not in the present law. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell the current assets of the bank and thus cover any deficiency that might arise.

bank and thus cover any demonstry of a partisan measure.

This is not a political of a partisan measure. It was framed for the best interests of the country, without a thought of partisanchin or political effect. It is an attempt to liberalize the rigidity of the present scheme of finance, whose result is to lock up at the most critical time the money of the people, which should be in circulation for their benefit. And it is this that you gentlemen are defeating.

ward off the dangers of a contracted currency, you say. An we will talk this bill to death for political purposes. I tell you that as surely as the sun rises to morrow this action to your part in murdering this bill will result in injury to the business interests of this country. It will impair confidence in the very States from which you come, this business confidence is the rock of prosperity and the thing most sended for the conduct of affeirs. It was for this that I appeared to you believe to promit this bill to pase it was for this that I appeared to you believe to the thing the bill to pase it was for this that I appeared to you believe to not the third pase it was for this that the bill was framed to continue business confidence and remove the dangers of violent contraction and stringency. Let you have deliberately killed the bill, and are ready to go to the country with that record. I only set that you take the responsibility and leave it to the propie of this country that fall, who will induce you and hold your proposable for the conditions that there exist. You must face the conductions that there exist.

Mr. Teller (bil.) made a long speech beginning in require to Mr. Aldrich, Ingrancing into a talk on the Statehood question.
Then on motion of Mr. Ledge the Philippine
Taris till was taken up, displacing the
Address tall.

Mr. Elkins (Rep. W. Va.) and "I regret
exceedingly that the tall just laid soid side

AFTER MR. ALDRICH HAD MADE

A STATEMENT OF ITS OBJECTS.

Be said it was Not a Party Measure, but

ried it on for fourteen weeks for the purpose of killing the Statehood bill. The opposition was organized largely by two men, one of them the leader whose bill has just been defeated. If he could have looked a little further into the future he would have known that he was killing his own bill when he was digi,ing the grave of the Statehood bill."

PHILAIPINES BILL DISCUSSED. Mr. Lodge explained the purport of the Philippine Tariff bill. Great hardships had stricken the Philippine people in a visitation of cholera and other troubles not caused by men. Congress had visitation of cholera and other troubles not caused by men. Congress had given them \$3,000,000 to assist them to restock their farms and get on their feet, but more help was needed. He appealed for the passage of the bill on grounds of humanity. The importations of sugar and tobacco would be a small matter in the United States, but it would mean much to the Filipinos. After some further discussion the Senate at 5:30 went into executive session and at 6 o'clock took a recess until 8.

Two items of business transacted during Two items of business transacted during the session were agreement to the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill and the relief of Mr. Bailey of Texas, at his own request, from duty on the Committee on Foreign Relations and the appointment of Mr. Clark (Dem., Mon.) in his place.

After the executive session, Mr. Foraker made another attempt to pass the bill extending the irrigation laws of the United States to Hawaii, as a substitute for the Hawaiian Ditch Company bill. This time be succeeded.

hawaiian Ditch Company of the succeeded.

Mr. Kittredge (Rep., S. D.) called up the bill to effectuate the provisions of an international convention for the protection of industrial property. The bill refers to the issuance of patent rigles, making the practice of the Patent Office conform to the provisions of the international convention.

provisions of the international convention.
The hill was passed.

A bill was passed for the relief of homestead settlers in Alahama.

After recess the House bill providing for a Delegate to the House from Porto Rico was passed as amended by the Senate yesterday. The amendment strikes out all reference to a Delegate and provides for a commission to investigate Roman Catholic land titles, the columnission to report to Congress.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) presented the conference report on the combus Public Buildings bill. After debate, in which Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.) said the Senate con-Mallory (Dem., Fig.) said the Senate con-ferees had agreed to the House amendments only under the threat that unless they did so the whole bill would fail, and Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyo.) tendered his apology for forcing upon the Senate the agreement "under the grand bluff" of the House, the

report was agreed to.

Mr. Penrose offered a joint resolution, Mr. Penrose offered a joint resolution, which was agreed to, transferring to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on July 1, 1903, all authority, power and jurisdiction given the Secretary of the Treasury by the mmigration bill.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CARMACK AND HOAR. DISPUTE BETWEEN CARMACK AND HOAR.
Consideration of the Philippine Tariff bill was then resumed and Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) spoke on the bill. He referred to the objection made by Mr. Oxnard, the beet sugar manufacturer, to the bill and said: "If Congress cannot pass a bill without first obtaining the consent of Mr. Oxnard it is time that the fact should be known. Mr. Aldrich charged that his financial bill had been talked to death. The Senator talked his own bill to death through the filibuster on the Statehood bill. Other bills will fail. The senior Senator from Massachusetts has a bill, but he has said that if there was to be a debate upon it he would have to abandon it."

as any benighted individual ever was. I never said anything of the kind. [Laugh-Mr. Carmack—The Senator said sub-

Mr. Hoar—I never said verbally or sub-stantially anything of the kind. [Laugh-Mr. Carmack-Well, I shall not discuss

ther carmack—well, I shall not discuss the matter with the Senator, as he is about to lose his temper or get crusty. He is a young man with a quick temper, some-Mr. Hoar (a moment later)—I have got Mr. Hoar ta moment later)—I have got from the official reporter, verbatim, et literatim, what I said. [Laughter.]

He read his statement and then with great vehemence thrust his finger toward Mr. Carmack and shouted: "That's what I said." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Carmack—The Senator has got the said." [Laughter.]

wrong page. [Laughter.]
Mr. Hoar—The Senator has got the wrong
story. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lodge demanded a roll call on the committee amendment raising the tariff on Philippine sugar and tobacco from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the Dingley rate. The amendment was agreed to, 29

to 19.

The vote was about to be taken on the bill when Mr. Dubois began a speech against

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Cannon Explains Why Item for Post Office Site in This City Was Cut Out. Washington, March 3.-When the House met at 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) again made his point of no quorum, a point which he has raised

every morning for the past week.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) demanded that the House proceed to vote on the question pending when the House took a recess las night, the conference report on the Immigration bill. The Speaker ruled that the presence of a quorum was not necessary to comply with the demand for a vote.

adopted, 197 to 11.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) presented the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Richardson insisted that both the report and the statement be read.

The roll was called and the report was

The fifty-eight roll calls which have been had in the House during the past five days having exhausted the strength and weakened the voices of all the reading clerks, it was necessary to go out and bring in a Capitol policeman, W. O. Beckenbaugh, to read the report. Beckenbaugh has a rec-

ord for long reading without weariness.

Mr. McClelian (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Lessier (Rep., N. Y.) asked Mr. Cannon why the House conferens had failed to concur in the Senate amendment regarding

concur in the Senate amendment regarding the New York Post Office.

We did not know, and could not ascertain substantially, whether we were to authorize the purchase, from the Pennaylvania malroad Company or from the New York Central. Therefore, not knowing in the first place whether we wanted to buy this terminal property not knowing whether it was worth \$7,000,000 or \$1,000,000 and knowing whether we wanted one only or testh—not knowing the kind of building which it was proposed to steet not knowing the transfer it would be a post office site principally for the testeff of the United States and at the earne time a benefit to the tercipally for the lamefit of the United States and at the same time a tangeti to the terminals of the conspective companies in this bloody state of ignorance, catching the matter on the run in the closing house, we asked. Will these terminals be completed before Congress cottees together again. And the answer cause. No. That was the only positive thing we could get And we said. This matter can for the present go out of the full, and before Congress shall again meet, it is the mantime being dily advised and having duly investigated. It can take the whole subject up heat becoming and dispose of it upon its merits. That is the whole story.

Barracks.
Mr Little (Dem. Ark I amused the House by a serio contic operate arraigning the Republican party for its attitude on the trust question. He said the Provident, Mr Littlefield and a dozen others had

started out to annihilate the octopus, but they concluded by inviting J. Pierpont Morgan to the White House and holding a love feast. Hanna and Morgan were gratified and the whole thing made satisfactory to the Administration. "The Rough Rider in the White House has lost his spurs," said Mr. Little, "and has put on the habits of Hanna and Morgan." The situation, he said, reminded him of the prophecy of Isaiah, that "the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them; the cow and, the bear shall feed and their young ones shell play together, and the lion shall eat straw like he ox." [Great laughter.] The bill was passed on a roll call. Mr. Latimer (Dem., S. C.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to enable the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association to have made at the Philadelphia Mint medallions of Thomas Jefferson.

On roll call the bill was passed, 187 to 3. Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.), called up the

nave made at the hinderson.

On roll call the bill was passed, 187 to 3.

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.), called up the conference report on the omnibus Public Buildings bill, and it was adopted 202 to 8.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) called up a conference report on a bill affecting national banks in cities of 25,000 inhabitants. Pending a vote on the report, Mr. Payne moved a recess until 10 o'clock.

Pending the roll call on this motion, a little excitement occurred, recalling the outbreak on the night that war was declared to exist with Spain, when Mr. Barilett of Georgia and Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania engaged in a book throwing epi-

lett of Georgia and Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania engaged in a book throwing episode. Mr. Bartlett was making objection to the proceedings, and much turbulence ensued. Some one on the Republican side shouted to Bartlett to sit down coupled with an irritating epithet. Bartlett was up in the air at once. Thinking the remark came from Mr. Reeder of Kansas, hangrily retorted in highly unparliamentary language, and was only restrained from rushing over to the Republican side by the exertions of Mr. Williams of Mississippi. While all this was going on, Mr. Reeder

exertions of Mr. Williams of Mississippi.
While all this was going on, Mr. Reeder
was in good humor, laughing at the fracas,
but when he learned that Bartlett's outburst was against him he lost his temperand wanted revenge. However, nothing
more serious than lingual assaults occurred,
and the vote being taken on the motion for

and the vote being taken on the motion for a recess, it was agreed to.

When the House came to order at 10 o'clock the galleries were filled with spectators to witness the last night session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. The east gallery, reserved for members' families, resembled a theatre dress circle at a fashionresembled a theatre dress circle at a rashing able and popular performance.

The pending question was the conference report on the bill providing for the estab-lishment of national banks in cities of not

ess than 25,000 inhabitants, and it was agreed to, 19 to 18.

Gen. Grosvenor moved to suspend the rules and pass his bill to give preference in the appointment to civil positions in the Government service to persons discharged for disability from the military and naval service, or who served in the Union army from 1801 to 1865. to, 19 to 18.

service, or who served in the Union army from 1881 to 1885.

The bill was passed 170 to 48.

The Senata bill giving a pension of \$125 a month to the widow of Major Walter Reed, the eminent yellow fever expert and the Senate bill increasing the pensions of Mexican War veterans from \$8 to \$12 a month and making service a basis for granting the pension, were passed.

MAY NOT GO TO THE HAGUE.

Venezuela Wants Preferential Issue Settler Outside, to Save Cost. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- An effort being made to adjust the question of preferential treatment arising out of the Venezuelan troubles without a reference to The

lague Court of Arbitration. If the question goes to The Hague Venezuela will be obliged to pay her share of he cost of the arbitration. To this she objects as a useless expenditure of money and is now endeavoring to arrange for an adjustment of the preferential payment matter at Caracas.

FOR FIVE NEW BATTLESHIPS. conferees Agree on Two of 18,000 Tons and Three of 16,000 Tons.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-Three battleships of 16,000 tons each and two of 13,000 tons each is the increase of the navy authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill, agreed upon by the conferees to-night. The condays, the House insisting on its provision for three of the larger class and the Senate' for three of the larger class and the Senate for four of 12,000 tons each. The House provided for one first class armored cruiser and the Senate for two.

A compromise was finally reached tonight for five vessels, as stated above, and the cruisers were dropped out entirely. The Board of Naval Constructors and the navy officials generally uprod that the nav bear to senate the constructors and the navy

officials generally urged that the new battle-ships be of the larger size, while Admiral Dewey stood almost alone for the 12,000-

Dewey stood almos' alone for the 12,000-ton ships, centending that they were as effective as the 16,000-ton vessels.

The most important provision of the bill, as far as the personnel of the navy is concerned, is the great increase in the number of officers and midshipmen authorized. In the line there are allowed thirty additional Lieutenants commanders, fifty additional Lieutenants of the junior grade and of tional Lieutenants and such additional Lieutenants of the junior grade and of Ensigns as may qualify, and the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy is doubled by permitting each Senator and Representative in Congress to appoint two instead of one, this plan to remain in effect until June 33, 1913. The age of admission to the Academy is raised from 15 to 16 years, with maximum of 20 years, as at present.

The increase in the staff corps is five additional medical inspectors, 25 additional surgeons, 120 additional assistant surgeons, 2 additional pay inspectors, 36 additional paymasters, 26 additional paymasters. 29 additional naval constructors, 1 additional civil engineer and 12 assistant civil engineers.

neer and 12 assistant civil engineers.

Promotions in the Navy.

Washington, March 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Navy Roswell R. Hoes, chaplain, with rank of captain: William it. Cassard, chaplain, with rank of commander.

Marine Corps. To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Paul S. Murphy, to be Major, Capi Franklin J. Moses; to be Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieut Charles T. Westout, Jr. First Laeutenants to be Captains.—Thomas F. Lyon, learge Van Orden, James T. Bootes, Ernest E. West, William it. Powell.

Judge Holt's Nomination Confirmed. Washington, March 3. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of George C. Holt to be United States District Judge for the Southern district of New York

Washing ron. March 3 These after orders were used to day 1 rest Lieui. Hobert M. Bramblin. Fourteenth la-nity, to general hospital. Fresidity of han Fran-an for Pratiment. the retirement of Coi Engene D Dimmin, is innovated to the retirement of Coi Engene D Dimmin, is innovated that I have been to the control of the length of the Smith Fourth Infantry, Fingle and Capt four i And forced of Teans for duly the Department of Teans for duly the Department of Teans for duly the Dimmin H Carpenser is placed upon the militarity of Figs. Lieut Robert i Many from Math in fastry to Figs. Lieut the Mathy First Land Charles to the fourth of the Capture of Pennancia Harton Fig. 1 the Hart of the Capture of C

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PANAMA CANAL OPTION OURS.

BARGAIN CLOSED WITH THE NEW CANAL COMPANY.

We Take Actual Possession of the Canal Properties and the Panama Railroad When the Treaty Is Ratified by the Senate and the \$40,000,000 Paid.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Attorney-General Knox made the official announcement after the Cabinet meeting to-day that the Government had closed its option for the purchase of the rights and properties of the Panama Canal Company and that the bargain holds until the treaty shall be ratified by the Senate. Final action was taken to-day in the following letter:

Hon. P. C. Knoz, Attorney-General: SIR: Pursuant to authority upon me con ferred by the president of the New Panama Canal Company, I beg leave to state that the acceptance made by the President of the United States through your cablegram of the 17th ult., of the offer of the company as contained in its cablegrams of Jan. 1902, addressed to the president of the 11, 1902, addressed to the president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is hereby accepted as being in conformity with said offer. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL.
General counsel New Panama Canal Company.
Mr. Cromwell said to a SUN reporter after his conference with the Attorney-General:

General:
"This action absolutely assures to the "This action absolutely assures to the United States the acquisition and completion of the Panama Canal, as well as the coatrol of the railroad. The rest is only a matter of detail and of time. The only delay now in the taking of actual possession by the United States arises from the necessary formalities of ratification of the pending treaty by the United States and Colombia; but in the meantime the Panama Canal Company will continue the work of construction upon the Isthmus the Panama Canal Company will continue the work of construction upon the Isthmus in accordance with the plan of the Isthmian Canal Commission and keep the working forces in steady operation up to the day that the United States takes actual charge.

"As to Colombia, my advices satisfy me that while the treaty has disappointed their expectations in several expectation."

their expectations in several, respects it will be ratified in its present form by the new Congress, for which elections are now taking place. The Panama Canal has now become the American canal."

GRANT SEEKS REINSTATEMENT. The Dismissed Inspector and Captains

Stephenson and Gannon Get Writs. Writs of certiorari for the review of their dismissals by Police Commissioner Greene were obtained yesterday by ex-Police Inspector Donald Grant and ex-Captains John T. Stephenson and James Gannon. The writs were issued by Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman, on the application of Ter-ence McManus of the law firm of Black,

Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. The applications for the writs were based on the usual grounds of unfairness and Injustice, but the point was also raised that the District Attorney had interfered in the rials in an unwarranted manner. Gannon not use criminal methods in detecting crime. Grant and Stephenson are brothers-inlaw. Stephenson was in command at the

Mulberry street station and Grant was his inspector, when Jerome ordered raids in the precinct as a result of which both were dismissed.

Francis Quigley, bondsman for Jack McAuliffe, who was arrested in a raid on "Paddy the Pig's" surrendered McAuliffe last night and the pugilist was locked up. He was going to Philadelphia this week to fight Jack Fogarty.

OBITUARY.

Richard Michell Upjohn, an architect, died yesterday at his home, 296 Clinton street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. He came to this country from England with his parents in his infancy and the family has lived in the Clinton street house for over sixty years. He became a partner with his father, Richard Upjohn, who was also an architect, when he was 20 years old. Among the many buildings erected by the firm are the Madison Square Church, the old Mechanics. Bank in well street, S. Peter's Church, Albany, the Central Congregational Church, Boston, Park Church, Hartford, Conn. St. Paul's Protestant Eniscopal Church, Brooklyn, and Trinity Parish. School, New York Mr. Upjohn's chief work was the State Capitol in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Upjohn had frequently been employed as an expert on civic, State and national commissions. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects since its foundation and was president of the New York Chapter for two years. He was also a member of the Architectural Department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He leaves five sons, the oldest being the Rev Richard Russell Upjohn, rector of St. Paul's Church, Pleasant Calley, N. Y. and three daughters. The funeral services will be held on Friday morning at St. Paul's Protestant Enjacopal Church, Charten and Carroll streets, of which he had long been a vestryman.

Chartes Wingate, who celebrated his ninetest birthday on Jan 22 last, died on Monday at his home, 38 Cambridge place, Brooklyn. He was a cradiante of Dartmonth College and in early life was a teacher of classics and mathematics. For some years he taught in the Solomon deriver 8 hool in the Seventh ward, New York, and interned Hussell Hussell

touse, this afternoon

Fa. Shapiff Poter home died last Monday of his residence to Wast 1 juil elected after a brief filmes. He was born in treland in 1832 and came to this country when a how he started in the country when a how he started in the country when a how he started in the countries on business, but later became at auctionery. When the war broke out he organized touppath he of the Porty seasond have born business, however the following as the formanty heriment, and was commissioned a Major. He was wounded it the shoulder at the bottle of bails high and returned to this city recuming the commission business.

John William Mason, who was furnerly a meaning of the countries of manier little party of the countries of the countries to the starterly at his house, the lines exceed Brookiva is his rightly third year. He had lived on the same of the mideal members of Plymouth discreption of the mideal members of Plymouth discreptions.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD OUT

HIS FLAG LIEUTENANT, WARD, ALSO RESIGNS.

The Chicago Assigned Crowninshield as Flagship and He Was Left Without an Armor-clad—Both Had a Part in Schley Court-Cetten to European Station WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Surprise and

much comment were caused among naval officers to-day over the announcement of the Navy Department that Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the European station, had applied for retirement. Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, will speceed him. There was a disposition to attribute

Admiral Crowninshield's action to some

Admiral Crowninshield's action to some sensational reason, and this feeling was increased when it became known later that Lieut. Henry H. Ward, his flag lieutenant, had resigned from the naval service.

The intimacy of Admiral Crowninshield and Lieut. Ward, and the fact that the name of the younger officer had usually been coupled with that of the older in the attacks upon the Navy Department growing out coupled with that of the older in the attacks upon the Navy Department growing out of the Schley controversy, made it seem probable to many naval men that some joint cause was responsible for the course which they have pursued.

It is doubtless true that Lieut. Ward's resignation was a direct consequence of

It is doubtiess true that Lieux. The resignation was a direct consequence of Admiral Crowninshield's decision to leave the active list. Lieut. Ward cast his lot with the Admiral many years ago and they have been closely associated throughout. with the Admiral many years ago and they have been closely associated throughout the many hard battles that have been fought by Crowninshield against his enemies and critics. In Ward Admiral Crowninshield always had a devoted and resourceful henchman, and there were many who regarded the younger man as possessed of ability which would carry him to the highest honors in the naval service.

For the past eight months there have been rumors that Admiral Crowninshield in-

re that Admiral Crowninshield inrumors that Admiral Crowninshed in-tended to apply for retirement. The original rumor was coupled with a statement that he would not retain command of the Euro-

North Atlantic and the South Atlantic squadrons for the winter manœuvres in the West Indies under the supreme command of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson.

There had been a quarrei between Admiral Higginson and Admiral Crowninshield just before the Spanish war. They had been lifelong friends. It was said that opposition by Crowninshield to giving Higginson command of the battleship Massachusetts was at the bottom of the affair.

When last winter's joint manœuvres were first proposed it was supposed that

When last winter's joint manœuvres were first proposed it was supposed that Admiral Higginson would be the fleet commander, but this assignment was given to Admiral Dewey. When they met in the West Indies, Higginson and Crowninshield made up their differences and became good friends again.

From what can be learned here the indications are that Admiral Crowninshield's desire to retire was due partly to the action.

dications are that Admiral Crowninshield's desire to retire was due partly to the action of the Navy Department in assigning his flagship, the new battleship Illinois, to the North Atlantic squadron, and directing him to transfer his flag to the cruiser Chicago, a much inferior vessel.

A new arrangement of squadrons left Admiral Crowninshield without a single-armor-clad, all of which were transferred to the North Atlantic station. Admiral Crowninshield protested. Senator Platt of New York saw President Roosevelt in his behalf, but the President declined to interfere. Secretary Moody finally sent a telegram to Admiral Crowninshield, directing him to transfer his flag to the Chicago. He did so and returned to the European station.

Chicago. He did so and returned to the European station.

Just after getting back to Europe Admiral Crowninshield sent a request to be retired, but for some reason it was not acted upon. The second application was dated Algiers, Feb. 3. In response to this Secretary Moody to-day telegraphed Admiral Crowninshield at Messina, Italy, that the request would be granted and that the Navy Department regretted his action.

Admiral Crowninshield was born in New York and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that S tate in 1860. He saw service in the Civil War. In 1879 he was appointed principally through the influence of Senator Platt to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the most sought after and important office in the naval establishment. He held the place throughout the Spanish and Philippine wars. He was reappointed for acuther term of four wears in 1901, but for another term of four years in 1901, but volunteered for sea duty in 1902, and was assigned to command the European station. It was while he was serving as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that he wrote

It was while he was serving as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that he wrote the famous order directing Admiral Dewey to seek and destroy the Spanish squadron in the Philippines.

Partisans of Admiral Schley accused Admiral Crowninshield of being at the bottom of what they termed the "conspiracy" against that officer. He was bitterly attacked by the Schley press. His supposed enmity to Schley was attributed to the alleged action of a court of inquiry of which Schley was president, appointed to investigate charges that Admiral Crowninshield did not keep an adequate supply of coal and oil on his ship, the old battleship Maine. Schley and Crowninshield were then Captains. Schley commanded the armored cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Bunce, to whose squadron the Maine was attached.

The charges were preferred by Bunce, who appointed Schley and two other Captains to investigate. In the heat of the Schley controversy that officer's friends and newspaper defenders allege that the charges against Crowninshield had been found proved by the court of which Schley was president, and that Crowninshield was trying to injure Schley for having done his duty. As a matter of fact, the court exonerated Crowninshield, and Schley signed the report.

Admiral Crowninshield's friends say that

the report.
Admiral Crowninshield's friends say that his only opposition to Schley came from a firm belief that Schley had been guilty of reprehensible conduct in the Santiago campaign, and that his failure to apply for a court of inquiry to investigate his record had brought reproach upon the navy.

Lieut. Ward is one of the best known young officers in the navy. In the Spanish war he went to Spain as a spy and found out by personal observation the condition of the squadron which the Spaniards were preparing to send to the Phillippines to deteat Dewey. Then he went to Porto Rico, where he was suspected and arrested.

By bluffing he managed to make the Spanish authorities release him and after obtaining some valuable information went back to Europe to get what he could about the plans of the enemy. He was advanced ten humbers "for extraordinary heroism."

When Admiral Crowninishield went to Europe to take command of the station ward went along as his flag lieutenant. During the progress of the Schley trial, Ward, who had been assigned to assist the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, was attacked several times by Schley's counsel for his activity against their client. for his activity against their client. Capts. Francis A. Cook and P. P. Marrington are both eligible for promotion to the vacancy to be caused by Admiral trowninshield's retirement. Capt. Cook, however, is ill, and could not pass the necessary physical examination.

Brings Action Against Non Physician for

Mreach of Promise. Pattanetaura, March S.-Dr. Edith D. Nefeky has sued Dr. Pintip Reviso for \$10,000 Nofessy has sued by Pintip Reviso for \$10,000 for threach of promise. Miss Nefessy lives at Six Pilesburth street and has a flourishing practice. for Reviso lives at Six Pilesburth street and his practice is good. The two physicians much at a built had December. Dr. Reviso has somet at a built had December. Dr. Reviso has somety patients of that race he asked for Nefessy to teach than the tongue. He radied on her many thines.

Dr. Reviso says all those vicits were professional. The pointiff defice this and easy he made love to her Sipe associated their engagement to her Sipe associated theory engagement to her Sipe associated the says, for Reviso broke his word. Dr. Reviso denice all this.

"How to a letter," he said. "You see I actirensed it Dear Dr. Reviso, he said." Now, if I had have engaged I would have addressed it "My Dear Edith".

Dr. Reviso, however, is held in \$600 bail. BEST& C

Children's Shoes.

Long experience in selling Children's Shoes, has taught us just what kinds are best adapted for the correct training and fitting of young feet. Our scientific lastsobtainable nowhere else—have been planned upon the lines of experience. Not only are the materials used in our Children's Shoes chosen with the greatest possible care. but we carry by far the largest variety of all sizes and widths. Hence, we can guarantee complete satisfaction in every particular-shape, style, fit, wear.

Is it a wonder that so many entire shoe-outfits, "school" or "dress" for boy or girl, are invariably selected here?

60-62 West 23d Street.

NEW PHASE OF TAYLOR MURDER. NO BUILDINGS OVER 150 FEET. Peter Yerkins, Uncle of Mrs. Taylor, Ar-

rested as a Participant in the Crime. MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 3.-Evidence liscovered by District Attorney Frank S. Anderson, tending to show that Peter Yerkins, an uncle of Mrs. Lafayette Taylor in jail here charged with shooting her hus band and burning his body, was unduly intimate with the accused wife, that he urged her to kill her husband and promised to buy an adjacent farm and give it to her if she did, resulted to-day in the arrest of Yerkins charged with murder in the first

degree.

At the examination of Mrs. Taylor, prior to her commitment, Yerkins was an important witness. He swore that Mrs. Taylor had confessed her crime to him, that he understood her when she said her husband was a "red dog," a term used by the mountaineers in referring to a murdered man, and that he had furnished paint with which she obliterated the blood, stains on the kitchen table. It appears that Taylor was jealous of Yerkins's attentions to his wife and that they came to blows on one occasion. degree.

on one occasion.

The daughter Ida will be the principal witness at Yerkins's examination to-morrow. She told a connected story of the crime and the events leading up to it. Verkins refused to say anything about the crime, but immediately called in a lawyer.

AUTOS TO BREAK A STRIKE. Former Trolley Men in Waterbury Plan to Use Them-Violence Continues.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 3.-Torpedoes on the tracks made a great noise at 5030 clock this morning when the trolley cars appeared. Last night a motorman, to save his own life, was forced to leave his car, revolver in hand, and threaten a crowd after a fusillade of stones had hit him, injuring his face. The strikers are hoping to get auto-

mobiles here soon, one to-morrow. They are running their busses with renewed seal. The boycott requested by them against all the State lines of the company, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby, New Britain, South Norwalk and the Meriden and Southmotorman, was fired on to-night near the Valley House at Simonsville. Obstructions were numerous on all the lines to-night.

Guard Oil Works Against Strikers. Thirty special deputies were yesterday placed on duty by the Standard Oil Company to guard its plant at Constable Hook N. J., from the 200 strking boilermakers The company will to-day begin to fill the places of the strikers. Some of the latter are anxious to return. The strikers ejected are anxious to return. The strikers ejected from their meeting Monday night John Melando, who brought about the trouble by performing a mechanic's work for a helper's pay.

Grout Out for Mayoralty Nomination.

It is the opinion of some close political bservers in Brooklyn that Comptroller Edward M. Grout is a candidate for the regular Democratic nomination for Mayor, and would decline a renomination for his present office on a fusion ticket. Col. Michael J. Dady, who not only knows most of the secrets in the Republican camp, but of the secrets in the Republican camp, but also manages to keep himself pretty well posted on Democratic affairs, said yesterday that Mr. Grout was an aspirant for the Mayoralty nomination and would not accept any minor office. Mr. James Shevlin, as the spokesman of the Democratic organization, said that so far the matter of Mr. Grout's candidacy had not been discussed by the managers.

Reynolds Talks for City Administration. Twenty-five members of the Citizens' Union of the First Assembly District met in the Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, last the Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, last night to hear an address by J. H. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low. He told of the work the present administration was doing and expected to do in the near future. Mr Heynolds expects to deliver the same ad-dress in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts in Kings county. J. Warren Greene presided at the meeting last night.

Clean Republican Sweep in Corning. CORNING, N. Y. March 8 - The annual municipal election to-day resulted in a iandelide for the Republicans. They elected every can didate, including five Aldermen The Fourth ward, which never before elected a Republican to the Common Council, elected Samuel Elwell, Republican, to-day, by thirty-five majority.

SARATOGA, March S. The Saratoga county Republicans, at their town meet twenty supervisors. This was a gain, as the retiring Board of Supervisors stands Democratic by 17 to 8 Republicans Win in Perhabiti

PRESENTE. N. Y . March & The charter election to-day resulted in a victory for the tepublican ticket by the largest pluralities

WASHINGTON, March & John W Gar rett. United States Charge d'Affaires at The Hague, telegraphed the Navy Depart-ment that Queen Withelmins would will-ingly comply with the request of this first eriment that give positive the unpure in the event of a dispute between the com-missioners appointed to settle the cinitis of the United States against Venezuels

Alderman Would Limit Their Height and Scatter Population Alderman Downing of Brooklyn has drafted

an ordinance for the restriction of buildings. o be hereafter erected in the city, to a height of 150 feet. In presenting the or dinance at yesterday's meeting of the board Mr. Downing said it would help the firemer, and would also benefit other boroughs at the expense of Manhattan.

When the people can't spread up they will have to spread out. The matter was referred to the Comnittee on Buildings.

GREENE ON PETTY BLACKMAIL Dismisses Policeman Alwell and Writes a Letter to the Force.

Policeman Peter F. Alwell of the Church street station was dismissed from the force yesterday by Commissioner Greene. Al-well, who was tried before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein last week, was accused of having taken candy from a pushcart pedler and of having tried to extort a small sum of money from him. In dismissing Alwell Commissioner Greene sent a letter to be read in all station houses in which he said:

he said:

A more contemptible exhibition on the part of a patrolman than that shown by patrolman Alwell can hardly be imagined. He has disgraced his uniform; and unfortunately it is believed by the public that he is not the only one on the police force who has been guilty of this cowardly oppression of pushcart pedlers. I appeal to the honest and self-respecting members of the force to cooperate with me in driving out the men who thus disgrace their uniform. Such parties cannot exist without their being known to a large number of the members of the force; and if this petty stealing is regarded in its proper light by members of the force they will not associate with any one guilty of it, and will promptly report any one suspected of it.

GREENE APPROVES OF GORMAN. Says the Captain Did Right in Making the Dragnet Raids.

Police Commissioner Greene gave out

some figures yesterday to show that a larger percentage of convictions had resulted from the arrests in the two months he has been in office than in the same period in

Magistrate Crane's criticism of Capt. Gor-man for making 125 prisoners in the raids on Saturday night:

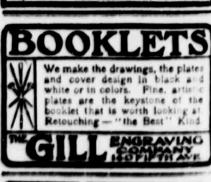
I fully approve of what Capt. Gorman did. He had warrants for every one of the persons arrested and they were all of the lowest character. Capt. Gorman acted quite within his duty.

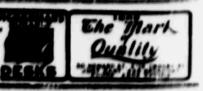
> THE LUXURY OF WHISKEY DRINKING.

John Jameson Irish Whiskey It's expensive, but that's of no

account to those who know it.







N. Y. PREPARATORY SCHOOL Students May Begin At Any Time REGENTS' COLLEGE

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

GORGE Perhaps t

10.000 AT

his Exceller Papal Delega the mass, 1 sion. Not a and even the equad of poli rail to the de When the

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